

here and they will say once again you are doing it.

That is why we have to reject it. I hope we can come to some kind of meaningful understanding that would give us the ability to go forth and have, at least, a reasonable opportunity of getting as many of the facts as we can, and avoid the political season and the conventions.

Now, my colleague, Senator MACK, has pointed out that much of the delay has been occasioned because the administration has not promptly produced—and/or people who work for the administration—documents that were subpoenaed and requested.

Second, this is not some political conspiracy. There have been nine people who have pled guilty already—nine. David Hale pled guilty. He was a former judge, friend of the Clintons, and friend of their business partners, the McDougals; Matthews pled guilty to trying to bribe Hale; Fitzhugh, he worked in the bank, pled guilty; Robert Palmer, real estate appraiser for the Madison bank, pled guilty; Web Hubbell, former law partner of the First Lady, pled guilty; Chris Wade, former real estate broker for Whitewater, pled guilty; Neal Ainley, former president of the Perry County Bank—by the way, that is the bank that lent Governor Clinton \$180,000 for his 1990 gubernatorial race—pled guilty; Stephen Smith, former Clinton aide, former president and coowner of the Madison Bank and Trust that was owned by Governor Tucker, he pled guilty; Larry Kuca, former director, Madison Financial Corp., pled guilty.

Now, let me tell you, we are going to attempt to bring a number of these people in to get the complete story. I have to say it seems to me that my colleagues have become an extension of the White House in attempting to keep the facts from coming to the American people. If they want to do that, then they are going to have to take the onus of these things. Again, this is just the beginning. This is the third time we have come to the Senate for an extension, and we run into this filibuster, this stonewall. The New York Times says it is silly. It is silly.

The Washington Post says just because Democrats want to bring this to an end does not mean it will end. The people are entitled to the facts.

We have offered a compromise and I think it is reasonable—4 months, an extension for 4 months for the public hearings. This proposal would give us an opportunity to do our job, and that is to get all the facts and to present them to the people as best we can. We may not be able to get all of them, but at least we can do the best we can.

Finally, this was an undertaking that was voted overwhelmingly, 96 to 3. To attempt to turn this, now, into a political witch hunt, which is how it has been characterized, is wrong and it is improper. We have not been able to complete our work because there has been a conscious effort to shield the

facts from the committee and the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. Res. 227.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. Res. 227 regarding the Whitewater extension.

Alfonse D'Amato, Trent Lott, C.S. Bond, Fred Thompson, Slade Gorton, Don Nickles, Paul Coverdell, Spencer Abraham, Chuck Grassley, Conrad Burns, Rod Grams, Richard G. Lugar, Mike DeWine, Mark Hatfield, Orrin G. Hatch, and Thad Cochran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and the nays are ordered under rule XXII.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 34 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Abraham	Gorton	McCain
Ashcroft	Gramm	McConnell
Bond	Grams	Murkowski
Brown	Grassley	Nickles
Burns	Gregg	Pressler
Campbell	Hatch	Roth
Chafee	Hatfield	Santorum
Coats	Helms	Shelby
Cochran	Hutchison	Simpson
Cohen	Inhofe	Smith
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
DeWine	Kyl	Thomas
Domenici	Lott	Thompson
Faircloth	Lugar	Thurmond
Frist	Mack	Warner

NAYS—46

Akaka	Feinstein	Lieberman
Baucus	Ford	Mikulski
Biden	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Murray
Boxer	Harkin	Nunn
Bradley	Heflin	Pell
Breaux	Hollings	Pryor
Bryan	Inouye	Reid
Bumpers	Johnston	Robb
Byrd	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kerry	Simon
Dodd	Kohl	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wyden
Exon	Leahy	
Feingold	Levin	

NOT VOTING—3

Bennett Dole Moynihan

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 51, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. HELMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, thank you very much.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY THE HONORABLE JOHN BRUTON, PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for 7 minutes while we formally welcome the distinguished Prime Minister of Ireland, John Bruton.

[Applause.]

RECESS

There being no objection, at 2:24 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:31 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SNOWE).

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REBUTTAL TO PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, I want to just take a moment of the Senate's time to respond briefly to a speech that President Clinton delivered in New Jersey last Monday. The President decided to give a very political speech on the environment and made several misstatements that I believe need to be corrected.

It is interesting that in that speech he decried the fact that there were political divisions now over the environment. I read the speech, and for the life of me I cannot understand how his speech could do anything except to exacerbate political divisions, if there are any.

The President of the United States accused the Congress of moving forward on Superfund legislation that would "let polluters off the hook and make the taxpayers pay." I am the chairman of the Superfund Subcommittee on the Environment and Public Works Committee and have been working on the bill for almost 2 years. I think I know what I am talking about when I say very frankly and bluntly that is a false statement. There is not another nice way to say it. It is simply not true.

Let me take a moment to explain. Since its inception, the Superfund Program has been paid for by industries that were considered, in a broad sense, to be responsible for the bulk of the toxic waste problem. That is how we pay for Superfund. Those taxes that